NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

FROM OUR EUROPEAN CORRESPONDENT.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 5, 1848. At length all the obstacles which stood between Dr. HAMPDEN and his consecration as Bishop of Hereford appear to be removed. The Court of Queen's Bench has given its decision upon the question of issuing a mandamus, and that decision is a refusal of the writ. It is, however, only a technical refusal, arising from an equal division of the judges; two being in favor of the writ, and two against it. It cannot be said that there is any pre ponderance of authority on either side. Lord DEN-MAN and Mr. Justice ERLE would not claim greater weight than their dissentient colleagues, nor would it be just to allow them to have less. The question is only settled so long as the Court of Queen's Bench retains its present official organization; for probably lead to a reopening of the whole question interposes in the mean time by some remedial or declaratory law.

The INFLUENZA, although it is now very much reduced in the number of cases, is yet very rife in BURY and the Queen's mother, the Duchess of KENT. are now suffering under it. The whole number of deaths in London for the week which ended Janu. ary 29th was 1,457, being still 350 above the ave. rage. The births during the past week were 111 less than the deaths.

The extent of the WINE TRADE between England and Spain and Portugal is shown by the following returns for the

The wine shipped from Xeres in 1847 was. Do from Port St. Mary	. 15,323
	31,599
Of which England took seven eighths, or	.27,723
English dependencies	. 354
The United States	. 711
France	. 41
Spanish America	265
All other countries	. 2,505
	31,599
The value of the wine on board was £630,240, an	d of that

shipped to England and her dependencies £560,000. The trade with Oporto for 1847 was as follows :

						T Thea.
Port wine shipped to England	 			7		23,354
Other parts of Europe						1,264
Portuguese ports and colonies						163
United States						2,118
Brazil						2,762
All other places						961
Total						30,622
					:	10000
Brandy and other spirits-						
England						393
United States						26
Portuguese ports and colonies						
Brazil						
Other countries			٠.	٠.		16
Total						833

The commercial world is a good deal on the qui vive about the repeal of the navigation laws, which the Governmen have announced as one of their contemplated measures. A procession had been arranged, consisting of the masters mates, and crews of all the vessels now in the port of Lon don-amounting, it is said, to twenty thousand persons-who were to present a petition to her Majesty at Buckingham Palace, praying her not to give her consent to the repeal of these laws. The Lord Mayor has refused his consent to the procession passing through the city, on the supposition that it would interfere with business, and might tend to tumult. He recommended that, if the sailors should be determined upon going to the palace in procession, they should go as far as Westminster by water. This, it is said, will be done. Lord G. BENTINCE has avowed himself the champion of the navigation laws, and will probably be the organ through which the seamen and others interested will bring the business before It has been foreseen for some time past that the friends of

free trade would be called upon, on the meeting of Parliament, to struggle against the adoption of a retrograde policy, of which a relaxation in the sugar duties was to be the entering-wedge. The report of the acting committee of the West India body contains the declaration of war against free trade, in sugar at any vote of Parliament, however deliberately it may have been taken, should put an end to discussion. Both parties must see that, if the question be now opened, the policy of protection will not be stirred in relation to sugar only.

Accordingly the war against free trade commenced with the very opening of Parliament on last Thursday. Lord Ggo. BENTINCK rushed at once into the thick of the fight as the leader of the West India advocates; he poured down upon the House an immense amount of statements and figures; talked eminently, absurdly, and unstatesmanlike about Cuba, Uncle Sam, &c. ; and appeared to think it quite right that Great Britain should seize Cuba from Spain, as a sort of foreclosure of a mortgage for the forty-five millions sterling due to the holders of Spanish bonds, &c. All this rodomontade was treated with laughter by the House of Commons, and has been visited with contempt by all the public journals. His rived from trifling fluctuations in the price of sugar, when he lordship holds the same position, and is just as influential as states the following startling facts as to the great increase in were certain orators in each of your Houses of Congress du- the cost of production since the emancipation of the negroes ring the Oregon debate. Happy it is for the peace of nations and the happiness of mankind that such firebrands have so little power of doing mischief. Lord George Bentinck, however, has some very good points. His liberality on the question of the removal of the Jewish disabilities has much offended the party with which he usually acts, and of which he has lately been the leader in the House of Commons ; he will undoubt edly be deposed from that position. Who is to fill if in future is not at present known. Mr. D'ISBARLI has also fallen from favor for the same reason. I do not place much reliance on Lord George Bentinck's figures, and still less upon the strange conclusions which he very often deduces from them; but, as in the late display which he made in the House of Commons. he brought forward a good deal of information which received the tacit admission of the House, and is corroborated, in great measure, by other authority. I will venture to use it to a certain extent. He stated that Barbadoes was the most phrases. A good many important facts will, no doubt, be their other qualities, do not appear to be great lovers of labor. The most industrious person on a plantation where fifteen induce them to grant what the West Indians ask. hundred were employed was a woman, who had worked one hundred and sixty-four days during the year; the most indus- state that, before the passage of the emancipation act, ther trious man having worked one hundred and fifty-four days! Let it enter into the calculation also that a day's work is above about \$300,000 a month as wages, or \$3 each per week of plantations, containing 188,400 acres of land, have be five days labor of about six hours each. This condition of abandoned. That upon certain estates within the island the free blacks in the British possessions his lordship contrasts there were employed in their cultivation, in 1832, 41,820 in very glowing terms with that of the siaves in Cuba. The laborers ; there are now only 13,973 employed, the rem expenses which England has, up to this time, incurred in put- ing 27,847 having become independent settlers. That the ting down the slave trade, he estimates at one hundred and fifteen millions sterling. He says the total value of the slaves in the British West Indies was estimated at forty-five millions sterling. The twenty millions paid by Government for cwt., independent of charges, and that the cost of production after the last war with the United States, Great Britain paid cannot be produced in Jamaica, so as to allow common into

existence of slavery in the West Indies, and of cour of he- I fifty years ago, to the British Parliament against the rise of that, seeking the things which are of Jesus Christ, they sedu fore the adoption of any approach towards the free grade sysem, sugar was lower in price than it is at precent. Its average price in 1829 was 28s 7d. ; in 1830, 24s. 11d.; in 1831, 8d.; and in 1833, 27s, 8d; whilst in 1847 its average was 28s. 5d. per cwt. Nor could the reduction in price be attributed to the introduction of foreign sugar.

In January, 1847, when the price of sugar was 34s. 2d. In September, 1847, when the price was 26s. 10d. per cwt, the quantity of colonial sugar ad-

These figures showed that large importations of foreign su

gar had been coincident with high prices. Sir CHARLE a change in any one of the four judges will most Wood quoted Lord STANLEY as having shown from docu ments furnished by the West Indians themselves that fifteen upon the first opportunity, unless the Legislature millions sterling was a full and ample compensation for their slaves. The consumption of sugar last year was, in round numbers, 300,000 tons; of course a protective duty of £10 per ton would amount to three millions sterling, an amoun which he could not agree to lay upon the people of England London. There were fifty-six deaths by this dis- for the sole benefit of the West India sugar planters. So far ease last week. Both the Archbishop of CANTER- as revenue was concerned, there was abundant reason to be satisfied with the present plan of furnishing the poor may with cheap sugar.

In 1845 the duty on sugar produced.....£2,500,000

The proposed discriminating duty on sugar, continued the Chancellor of the Exchequer, "would be a tax on the con sumer for the sake of the producer, and that was a princi ple which her Majesty's Government could not admit Their principle was that duties should be levied for fevenue only, and not for the purpose of enhancing the price to the consumer." Last year 73,000 cwts. of sugar were used in breweries, and 20,600 cwts. in distilleries. The discriminat ing duty on rum had been reduced in Scotland and Ireland from 1s. 6d. to 9d. per gallon. The quantity consumed i

And notwithstanding this increased consumption of rum, the distilling trade of Scotland and Ireland had not diminished. (This statement does not speak much for the progress of the temperance movement in those parts of the British empire. Sir Charles concluded with stating, in so many words, that the Government would not consent to alter the law of 1846. The following were the measures which the Government

proposed for the relief of the sugar planters : The admission of molasses for the purposes of distillation and also of cane juice, at a proper duty to be excertained, fo the same purpose.

A loan for the promotion of the free emigration of laborer The removal of captured negroes to the West Indies, almost wholly at the expense of the Government.

The postponement of the renayment of the harricane loar and an advance to the Island of Tobago.

These measures, with more energy in the proc riculture, and a total change in the modes of cultivation and manufacture-and without these nothing would be available would, he thought, secure the permanent prosperity of the West Indies. Authentic statements showed that since the abolition of slavery there had not been that amount of improvement in the cultivation and manufacture of sugar which had taken place in the agriculture and manufactures of this and other countries. Surely it was not possible to attribute the state of things which existed in the West Indies from 1791 to 1844, and which universal testimony admitted was gradually growing worse through the entire period, to either the abolition of slavery, or foreign competition. He feared that it should rather be attributed to that baneful want of enerry which principally gross out of a religince upon protection

Mr. J. WILSON (editor of the Economist) said that there were 250,000 tons of sugar annually raised by free labor in countries east of the Cape of Good Hope, and if slave-labo sugar was excluded from Great Britain, the West Indie would find it difficult to compete with the free labor sugar of those countries. In the British West Indies the white popul lation is only 71 per cent. of the whole, the remaining 921 per cent. being black. It is different in Cuba, where many old families connected with the island, and a great portion of the proprietors reside, and the estates are consequently more ecomically and better cultivated.

Internal improvement, too, by which the transit and ship ping of produce is much economized and facilitated, both as to time and expense, has been much more attended to in Cuba than in the British West India islands : for the former there are 800 miles of railroad, there are not more than a dozen in all the latter.

Mr. HET woon gave the following statistics of exportations to the West Indies and to Brazil .

The printed and dyed calicoes exported to the former in 1846 was Those in 1847 amounted to only The exports of these goods to Brazil in 1846	
Those of 1847 had increased to	44,625,637 cc 57,369,867 dc
The woollen goods exported to the West Indies in 1846 amounted to	27.2
Those sent to Brazil in 1846 were valued at The exports in 1847 amounted to	76,3 103,4

Mr. THOMAS BARING certainly nullifies all arguments de-The cost of the production of sugar in the Island of St.

rage of the four years...... 4s. During the four years of apprenticeship... 6s. 7d. During the first four years of freedom....16s. 11d. During the last four years of freedom ... 21s. 7d.

The committee asked for by Lord G. BENTINGE was, o urse, granted: it consists of 15 members, 11 of whom are advocates of free trade, and 4 only rank as protectionists. This is certainly no very promising body for the sugar makers to bring their grievances before. The committee is to inquire into the present condition and prospects of the interests connected with and dependant upon sugar and coffee planting in the East and West Indies and Mauritius. The entire session may elapse before the committee will be able to define the field of inquiry opened to it by these vague and unlimited densely inhabited country in the world, much more so than elicited, but what further useful end can the labors of the even China. The free negroes of Jamaica, whatever may be committee produce, when Ministers declare beforehand that they have determined upon their course, and that nothing car

The sugar planters certainly make out a strong case. T were in the Island of Jamaica 653 sugar estates under vation; that since then 140 have been abandoned, which seven hours in duration. There are twenty-five thousand free produced, in 1832, 14,178 hogsheads of sugar, and 5,903 black laborers in British Guiana, who receive, on an average, puncheons of rum. That within the same period 465 coffee their emancipation gave about £12 14s. for each slave; whilst, in the island amounts to £1 2s. 73d. per cwt. That sugar for the slaves captured during the war £73 per head on an rest on capital, under 27s. per cwt.; whilst in Cuba 12s average. Lord G. Bentinck attempted to show that the West per cwt. is a remunerating price. Your readers will apply India planters had lost forty-two millions sterling since the emancipation of the slaves in 1835. The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER denied Lord GEO. by either party. We make no comment upon them, no BENTINCE's assertion that nothing less than a protecting shall we apologise for their length, because this summary of duty of 10 per cent. would save the planters from ruin. He the debate may save the wading through many columns of the

fifty years ago, to the British Parliament against the Use of shoe strings; and which was succeeded, a few years afterwards, by one from the metal button-makers of Birmingham against the introduction of covered buttons. Certainly abstractly considered, cheap sugar is better for the consumer than dear; shoe strings are less numbrous, troublesome, and expensive than shoe buckles; and covered buttons neater and cheaper than metal ones; and perhaps, taking another statement from than metal ones; and perhaps, taking another statement from the Jamaica petition, we may be allowed to say, that 27,847 independent settlers give better evidence of a comfortable state of society than the same number of day laborers would do. But nobody doubts that the sugar planters, the buckle and the button makers, and the employers of cheap laborers were and are temporary sufferers by the changes.

The Liverpool Albion, a talented and liberal paper, seems o be a good deal moved by the neglect with which the present Administration have treated the leading advocates of free trade, in not offering them place and position in the Cabinet. Mr. Coapen ought, in the editor's estimation, to se Chanegllor of the Exchequer, and Mr. VILLIERS and Mr. BRIGHT high official dignity.

"The Whigs," says the editor of the Albion, "vere car ried into office on the shoulders of the free traders, and hen the kicked down the ladder of their elevation, and former a minis try which did not include the name of any leader of note among the free-trade or popular party, and their rule of action has ever since been to treat with neglect, if not with contumely, every man suspected of belonging to either of those sections." "Those who committed this immense mistake," continues the Albion, "may be taught sooner than they dream of that 'honesty is the best policy' among statesmen as well as other people. How would they like to have their dreams of official immortality and eternal quarter days to be disturbed by another league? And how would they like that league to be headed by the old leaders whom they have so snabbed and thrown overboard? And how would they like it to be called 'A league for equalizing taxation and enforcing eenomy? Such a thing is not only on the cards, but almost or the carpet. We speak advisedly when we say so. We have before us at this moment a correspondence on the subject, between some of not the least formidable men in the anti-orn-law-agitation. If Mr. Cobden can be persuaded to put himself at the head of such a movement he will be the Premier of England at no distant day. All his old staff and supporters will join him. The tax-paying community will be enthusiastic in supporting such a party, and Whig ard Tory would speedily be swept away by its resistless streigth. We shall, we suppose, soon have something more to bell of this matter."

No doubt a payagnent of this kind would set the present

No doubt a movement of this kind would, at the preser time, meet with many supporters, if it could tolerably clearly show what are its objects, and the neans by which they might be attained. The Anti-Corn-Law League had a direct and a single end in view, and the obtaining that end was of paramount importance—the means of obtaining it were also sufficiently apparent. The new combination, spoken of by the Albion, is deficient in all these important qualities; it cannot at its outset command the attention and win the support of the masses, as the anti-corn law sgitation did : it is too radical, too sweeping in its annunciation, and it cannot submit in detail at its commencement its phn of operations. If Lord JOHN RUSSELL and the Whigs are to be driven from office, and Sir ROBERT PEEL and the Conservatives kept from place. by Mr. Connen's succeeding to it, it will not be as the chief of the radical party that he will so succeed. The leading men of both parties, aye, and the high toned Tories and protectionists, too, would also form a league, and it would be one which no effort of the Radicals, form what kague they would, could succeed against. Mr. Cobden, Mr. Iright, and Mr. Villiers, and the other free traders in Parliament, will never consent to officer the radical and destructive party for any thing which

that party can offer, or can hope to be able to command. Lord G. BENTINCK has formally pagened the leadership the Tory party in the House of Comnons, and the Marquis of GRANBY, member for Stamford, and eldest son of the Duke of Rutland, is spoken of as his successor. The Marquis is an accomplished and amiable young min, (thirty-two years of age,) of but little parliamentary experence, and with no very distinguished power as a debater. He made a tolerably good speech on protection some months igo, and that is pretty nearly all that he has done in evidence of his fitness as a leader of the opposition. If the Tories have no stronger man than he in their ranks, they are weak ndeed; however, the party which was satisfied with Lord G. Bentinck as general-inchief, and Mr. D'Israeli as lieutenant, has certainly not much to lose, and a chance of gaining something by an exchange. Besides, the untried Marquis may have good metal in him ; he certainly comes forward under the prestige of a good name, and with the influence of a high and strong parliamentary

FEBRUARY 8 .- Lord LANSDOWNE brought forward in the Lords last evening a bill for authorizing diplomatirciations with the court of Rome. It was read a first time, he second reading being postponed to a distant day at the request of certain lords who are of the slow coach order, and tant some weeks in which to consider so (as they seem to think it) dangerous an innovation. The debate on the petition from the West Indies for relief, presented by Lord STANLEY and others. GREY that free labor in the West Indies was at he present moment cheaper than slave labor had been previou to emancipation. He believed that capital, if judiciously and skilfully applied, could not be invested any where with more advantage than in Jamaica. The following returns have just been made of the enlistments for the Army during the past

Rejected
Accepted
Of the whole number enlisted, there were natives of-
England11500
Ireland
Scotch 330
Welsh 27
Foreigners
Total

Among other institutions to which the hand of reform is to be rather sharply applied, the ROYAL MINT appears very prominently. Strange tales are told of the abuses which are practiced there, and of the extravagance with which the operations of the Government coinage are conducted. The present master of the mint is the Hon. Richard Salv Shiel, member for Dungarvon, the author of several tragelies, and one of the early co-operatives with the late Daniel O Connell. When I speak of abuses and extravagance in the institution over which he presides, I do not intend to inculpate him therein ; these faults may arise from its official organization, but a igilant and intelligent head of an establishment rould, we simself to have them removed.

A melancholy feature of the times is, that there were oper d, at the Bankruptcy Court in London, during the first fourteen days of the present year, one half as many fiats in bank ruptcy as were issued during the whole of the year 1844. A few words about Ireland. The special commission for the trial of the perpetrators in the late murders &c. has terminated its business, and has left behind it a log and melancholy train of hangings, transportations, &c. terribly depic tive of the state of morals and of the great inflential principles by which society is formed and held togethe. * It is much to be feared that the dark catalogue of punishment is as short and as lenient as justice to the offended laws an mercy, to the living would enable the presiding ministers of jutice, tempered with mercy, to sanction and decide upon. May this awful visitation work out its intended reformation!

A most important rescript from the College de Propagande Fide at Rome, condemnatory of thealtar denuntations which have lately been too common in Ireland, has ately been addressed to some, if not all, of the Catholic pelates of that country. After alluding to the reports of these denunciations by the priests at the ultar, which had reached the heads of the College, the rescript goes on as follows :

"This sacred congregation cannot bring self to believe that such reports, so extensively noised abroad can be true nor can it believe that ecclesiastics have forgotten that the church of God should be the house of prayer, not of secular concerns, or the meeting place of politicians a neither can the sacred congregation believe that ecclesiastics have ceased to recollect that they are ministers of peace, dispensers of the mysteries of God; men who should not involve themselves in wordly concerns; in a word, men who should abor blood and vengeance. Nevertheless, this sacred congregation deems is its duty to require satisfactory and speedy information concernduty of 10 per cent. would save the planters from roin. He proved that the low price of sugar was not owing either to the abolition of slavery or the want of a discriminating duty, but to the general depression of commerce. Sugar had fallen 30 per cent. during the last year, but indigo had also fallen 25 per cent., rice 25, and sago 51 per cent. During the

The WEATHER has, during the last week, been very dam and foggy, and, though sickness in the metropolis has some what increased, the deaths were 1,478, being 21 more than those during the preceding week, and 371 above the average of the preceding five years. The excessive mortality ha arisen from diseases of the lungs, influenza, scarlatina, ty phus, and smallpox. By a very singular coincidence, the births during the last week have been again 111 below the deaths. Diseases of the lungs, influenza, &c. are very preva lent in some of the provinces. In Lincolnshire, in Boston and its neighborhood, sickness and mortality were scarcely ever so extensive as at the present time. The disorders of the eason have been very fatal to aged persons and those in the decline of life. The Duchess of Kent is reported convalescent SCOTLAND appears to be busying itself with reform ques

tions of various kinds. Glasgow has taken up road reform Aberdeen church reform ; Arbroath currency reform ; Elgin burgh police reform ; and Edinburgh university reform. The Glaszow bodies" have also memorialized Government for some modification in the "custom duties act," as passed by the Legislature of Canada, in their last session, alleging that the mother country is placed therein in a less favorable position than the United States, as regards the introduction of manufactured goods.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES. PASSED AT THE FIRST SESSION OF THE THIRTIETH

> CONGRESS. OFFICIAL PUBLICATION.

[Public-No. 11.]

AN ACT supplementary to the act entitled "An act to regulate the exercise of the appellate jurisdiction of the Su preme Court in certain cases and for other purposes."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representativ of the United States of America in Congress assembled,
That all and singular the provisions of the act entitled "An
act to regulate the exercise of appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in certain cases, and for other purposes," approved February twenty-second, eighteen hundred and fortyseven, to which this is a supplement so far as may be, shal be and they hereby are made applicable to all cases which were pending in the supreme court or other superior court or and for the late Territory of Iowa at the time said Territory was admitted into the Union as a State, and to all cases which judgments or decrees have been rendered in said su-preme or superior court of the said tate Territory of Iowa, and not hitherto removed as aforesaid by writ of error or

appeal.
Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all and singular the provisions of the said act to which this is a supplemer so far as may be, shall be and they hereby are made applic ble to all cases which may be pending in the supreme or othe superior court of and for any Territory of the United State which may hereafter be admitted as a State into the Union a the time of its admission, and to all cases in which judgment or decrees shall have been rendered in such supreme or supe rior court at the time of such admission, and not previously

cmoved by writ of error or appeal.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That all cases, togethe with all process, records, orders, judgments, decrees, and pro-ceedings of federal character or jurisdiction, and not legally transferred to the State courts of the State of Iowa, pending prior to and at the time of the admission of the said State of Iowa into the Union, in the district or supreme courts of the said Territory of Iowa, are hereby transferred to the district court of the Union States for the district of Iowas and in the Initial States for the district of Iowas court of the United States for the district of Iowa : and it shall be the duty of the respective clerks of the said courts of the said Territory of Iowa, or their successors in office, with whom the records and proceedings of said cases may be found, upon application by any person or persons interested therein, to make and certify a full and complete copy of the records thereof, and transmit the same, together with all the original process, pleadings, and other papers filed in such case and which may be removed without mutilating the records of said courts, to the clerk of the said district court of the Unied States; and when the said records, papers, and proceedings shall be thus certified to the said last mentioned court, its jurisdiction shall be deemed as full and complete as that of the court in which the said case originated had been prior to the said admission of the State of Iowa, or as if the said case had been originally instituted in said district court of the United ROBT. C. WINTHROP.

Speaker of the House of Representatives.
G. M. DALLAS, President of the Senate. Approved, February 22, 1848.

JAMES K. POLK.

[PUBLIC-No. 12.1

AN ACT to provide additional quarters near to New Or leans, for United States soldiers and volunteers, returned from or going to the seat of war in Mexico. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives

f the United States of America in Congress asser from the appropriation of five hundred thousand dollars "for providing for the comfort of discharged soldiers who may be landed at New Orleans or other places within the United States so disabled by disease or by wounds received in the service as to be unable to proceed to their homes, and for forwarding destitute soldiers to their homes," contained in an act making appropriations for the support of the army and of vo-lunteers for the year ending thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, and for other purposes, approved second March, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, the Secretary of War be and he is hereby authorized to apply a sum not exceeding one hundred thousand dollars to the erection at or near the United States barracks, below New Orleans, of a wooden hospital, commensurate with the probable wants of the service, also of temporary quarters for the accommodation of United States troop United States troops and volunteers during their proper deten-tion at that post when going to or returning from Mexico; and for the purchase of additional ground, if any shall be necessary, to execute advantageously the objects herein specified.

Approved, February 22, 1848.

[Public-No. 13.1 AN ACT to authorize the issuing of a register or enrolmer to the schooner Robert Henry.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be issued, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, a register or enrolment for the schooner Robert Henry, formerly a British vessel, but now owned by John P. Baldwin, a citizen of the State of Florida; and which said vessel, having been wrecked on the Florida reef and condemned and sold, was purchased by him, and which he has caused to be repaired and refitted for sea again: Provided, It shall be proved to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury that the cost of repairing and refitting said schooner in the Univigilant and intelligent head of an establishment would, we ted States, after her purchase by the present owner, exceeds should suppose, be cognizant of such deficiencies, and exert three-fourths of the original cost of building a vessel of the ame tonnage in the United States. Approved, February 22, 1848.

> BALTIMORE ACADEMY for YOUNG LADIES. No. 40 Lexington street.
>
> THIS FLOURISHING Institution, under the direction of Mr. ARCHER (graduate of West Point Academy) and Mrs. ARCHER, is most delightfully situated for the convenience and health of all convenience.

and health of all concerned.

The Assistants in all the departments—English branches, The Assistants in all the departments—English branches, Modern Languages, Music, &c.—are selected in reference to superior abilities and diligence in their profession. The advantages offered by this Institution are inferior to none in the country, and its excellence will be fully attested by the gentlemen named below, who for the most part have or have had daughters in it. The average number of pupils from various sections of the country for the last seven years has been about one hundred search.

Refer to Maj. Gen. Scott, U. S. Army,
Bishop Johns, Richmond, Virginia.
Rev. Dr. Wyatt,
Rev. Thos. Atkinson,
Rev. J. M. Duncan, D.D.
Rev. J. G. Hamner, D.D.
Hon. Stevenson Archer, Maryland,
J. H. Bernard, Esq., Virginia.
Dr. H. W. Tabb, do.
Hon. A. P. Baghy, Alabama,
Hon. W. L. Sharkey, Mississippi.
David Hunt, do. mar 10—2aw

MPROVED SADDLE-TREES,-The subscriber would inform all interested that he has recently obtained letters patent for the improved Saddle-Trees upon which his celebrated Military Saddles—lately adopted as the regulation saddle of the army—are constructed. These trees are equally well adapted to the formation of citizens' saddles, and are in all cases warranted to do no injury to the horse. He is at all times prepared to fill orders to any extent for Trees, or for Saddles and equipments, on the most reasonable terms, at his Saddles and equipments, on the most reasonable terms, at his manufactory, No. 41 Main street, St. Louis, Missouri. The subscriber has not disposed of any rights or privileges under his patent, and is determined to prosecute rigorously all infringements upon the same. The Board of Dragoon Officers, lately convened in Washington city, on whose recommendalately convened in Washington city, on whose recommenda-tion the subscriber's military saddle was adopted as the regu-lation saddle of the army, unanimously and in the most com-plimentary terms, pronounced it, from their own experience, greatly superior to every other saddle known to them. plimentary terms, pronounced it, from their own experience greatly superior to every other saddle known to them. feb 10—w2m THORNTON GRIMSLEY.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, MARCH 10, 1848.

into Committee of the Whole on the private calendar, (Mr. BRODERAD in the chair.)
The first bill on the calendar was a bill for the relief of An

thony Walton Bayard. It was debated by Messrs. BOW-LIN, SAWYER, POLLOCK, and CUMMINS.

Mr. CUMMINS moved to amend the bill by striking out the retrospective clause and inserting an amendment granting a pension at the rate of \$12 per month, to continue during his atural life.
Mr. JOS. R. INGERSOLL made some urgent remarks in

upport of the bill and amendment, and when he concluded, Mr. GIDDINGS moved to amend Mr. Cummins's amend ent by striking out "\$12" and inserting "\$20" per month. Disagreed to.
Mr. FULTON moved to strike out "\$12" and insert "\$15"

er month. Agreed to.

The bill was then laid aside to be reported to the House.

The next bill taken up was a bill to extend to John J. Adam patent for flattening cylinder window glass; which was de-ated by Messrs. SAWYER, HENLEY, EVANS, CUM-MINS, BOWLIN, NELSON, and others. After various ineffectual efforts to amend the bill, it was eventually so amended as to provide "that the application of John J. Adams for an extension of the patent heretofore granted to him for his invention of a machine for flattening cylinder window glass may be made at any time within six months after the passage of this act, in the manner prescribed by existing laws, with the like effect and the same privileges and advantages as though he had made such application within the time prescribed by existing laws: *Provided*, That no right of action shall accrue to the said John J. Adams by virtue of said extension for any violation of the patent so extended which shall happen within

x months after the renewal of such patent shall be granted."
Mr. SAWYER then moved that the bill be laid aside to be reported to the House with the recommendation that it do

ot pass.

After some debate, the committee was divided on the motion,

when it appeared a quorum did not vote.

The CHAIRMAN was proceeding to execute the 126th rule, which requires the roll to be called and the names of the absentees reported to the House; when

Mr. DUER raised a point of order. He contended that the act that a quorum had not voted was not proof that a quorum

was not present.

The CHAIR decided that the rule was imperative, and had

een so decided by his predecessors.

Mr. TOOMBS said he should appeal from that decision i the Chair did not permit the House to be the judge and inter-

preter of its own rules.

After some conversation thereon, in which Messrs. SIMS, SAWYER, and others took part, the Chair put the question on the appeal thus: "Shall the decision of the Chair stand as the judgment of the House"

Tellers were called for, and Messrs. HENLEY and POLLOCK

were appointed, and they reported 84 in the affirmative, and 18 in the negative: no quorum voting. The CHAIRMAN (having so large a majority of those who

voted, though less than a quorum to sustain him) directed the roll to be called, in accordance with the rule, and when it was called through—
The committee rose and reported the bill providing for the

ayment of arrearages of pension to Anthony Walton Bayard.
The CHAIRMAN also reported that the committee had found itself without a quorum, and that the roll had been called in accordance with the rule of the House. He further reported that 137 members had answered to their names; he ported further the names of the absentees, that they might

e entered on the journal.

Mr. McCLELLAND rose and said the House would re member that thirty of its members were absent by leave of the House, attending the remains of the late John Q. Adams to their last resting place, and he wished to know if those names would be entered on the journal as absentees? He thought, according to what he deemed a proper construction of the rule, those names should not be recorded amongst those

The SPEAKER was understood to say that the fact should

be noted on the journal.

Mr. PALFREY moved that when the House adjourn

will adjourn to Monday next.

Mr. SAWYER demanded the yeas and nays; and, on a ount, it appeared that there were for taking the yeas and navs 24, against it 97.

So the yeas and nays were not ordered. BREACH OF PRIVILEGE.

Before the vote was announced, the House was thrown into confusion by a personal conflict between Mr. Haralson and Mr. G. W. Jones. These gentlemen had been seated and Mr. G. W. Jones. These gentlemen had been seated in conversation at a desk in the front row, to the right of the chair, with Mr. Bowlin between them; and the collision was sudden and inexplicable to the House. Several members in their immediate neighborhood promptly interposed and separated them, and

The SPEAKER called upon the members of the House to

sume their seats.

Some degree of order baving been restored—

Mr. SAWYER rose and said he hoped the gentlemen rould make the necessary explanation and apology to the

House.
The SPEAKER and Mr. SIMS rose simultaneously. The SPEAKER announced the vote to the House; which

we have stated above.

Mr. SIMS said it was to prevent that announcement that he had risen; for it had occurred to him, and he was confirmed in that opinion by a gentleman near of any business would preclude any action of the Ho the occurrence which they had just witnessed.

The SPEAKER replied that the gentleman was in error. Mr. SAWYER again called on the gentlemen to explain

ind ap logize.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Arkansas, moved that the House pro-

ceed to the regular orders; but gave way to
Mr. G. W. JONES, who rose and said: Mr. Speaker, consider an apology due from me to this House. pectedly on my part, I have got into a difficulty in this House while it is in session—improperly, I am ready to admit, being in the House. To the House, then, sir, I owe an apology. I hope the House will receive it, and excuse me for being concerned in an indiscretion, and I may say an indignity offered to the House.

course as a member on that floor could not but know that he had always respected the order of the House, and had not been in the habit of violating it in his own person. It was with pain, therefore, that he now found himself called on to apologize to the House for what had just taken place. No one could regret more than he did the unpleasant scene which gen-tlemen had witnessed. If there was any thing he desired more than another for Congress, it was a constant observance of decorous and orderly conduct in conducting the public iness. And gentlemen could hardly conceive how much regretted the circumstances which had occasioned the unsant occurrence which had taken place. Would that it and never happened. Perhaps it would not be proper for him to allude to the circumstances which had led to it. Suffice to say, they had been such that he thought himself at the time justified in what he had done. He regretted especially that it should have occurred in presence of the House; and the more because between himself and the gentleman from Tennessee nothing had previously existed but the kindest feelings. He asked that the affair might be looked on with as much inclusives as might be designed as a might be designed. indulgence as might be deemed consistent with a due

much indulgence as might be deemed consistent with a due regard to the rules of order established by the House.

Mr. STEPHENS moved to adjourn; but the motion exciting loud cries of dissent in all quarters, Mr. S. withdrew it.

Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, said that up to the very moment of the occurrence which the House had witnessed, no unkindness had prevailed between the gentleman from Georgia and himself; on the contrary, he had always viewed that ntleman as his friend.

Another motion being made for an adjournment—
The SPEAKER reminded the mover that there was already motion pending that when the House adjourns, it adjourn of Monday next.

The yeas and nays were demanded ; but, before they were

Mr. THOMPSON, of Mississippi, observed that he had not been present when the collision took place between the two gentlemen; but he now understood that it was purely a matter of the moment, and that all difficulty between his two matter of the moment, and that all difficulty between his two friends had been already arranged. Yet he thought it was proper that some action should be taken by the House in reference to the occurrence of he had been already arranged. ference to the occurrence, and he had therefore drawn up a resolution, which he would beg leave to send to the Chair.

Mr. STEPHENS moved to lay the resolution on the table. No good could arise from having the private quarrels between members of the House spread upon the Journal.

The motion to lay on the table was negatived. The question was put on the motion that when this Hous journs it will adjourn till Monday next, and it was agreed t A motion was made that the House do now adjo

was decided in the negative by yeas and nays: Yeas 31, pavs 123. The resolution offered by Mr. Thompson was then read, as

follows:

Resolved, That a select committee of five members be ap Resolved, That a select committee of five members be ap-pointed, who shall inquire into and report to the House the facts in relation to the personal renconire on the floor of the House, during its session to-day, between the members from Georgia and Tennessee, the honorable Messrs. Haralson and Jones, and also what proceedings in their judgment are ne-cessary for the vindication of the dignity of this House.

Mr. WASHINGTON HUNT, of New York, expres his hope that the resolution would be adopted, and he tender-ed to the gentleman from Mississippi his thanks for having offered it. It was true the occurrence had been very properly apologized for; yet the House owed it to its own, dignity and

self-respect that measures be taken to prevent the recurrence of like scenes in future. If there was any thing in which the people of the country took a just pride it was in the orderly deportment of their Representatives in that House; and when outrages of this kind were perpetrated in what was especially their own hall, the people feit themselves wounded. Perhaps it was not necessary that any thing further need be said in regard to the past; but certainly the House owed it to themselves to take some action in the matter, and he did not see how they could adopt a more proper resolution than that which had just been moved. He hoped it would be adopted.

Mt. BEDINGER moved to adjourn, but great disapprobation being manifested, Mr. B. withdrew the motion.

Mr. McLANE observed that the House had received an ample apology for what had taken place, and the character and dignity of the House was thereby shielded; and under such circumstances he could see no necessity for raising a committee of inquiry. He was opposed to placing the personal quarrels and momentary disagreements of members of the House upon its journals with a view of promoting its dignity; he thought it likely rather to have a contrary effect. He had not risen to speak to the resolution, but for a far more agreeable purpose; he rose to state to the House that the two gentlemen between whom an unpleasant collision had arisen mutually regretted what had passed and had mutually apologized to each other. They both felt that it was the result of a momentary ebullition of passion, and regretted that a thing so foreign to the feelings they had always entertained toward each other should have occurred before the House and before the country. They had, as he had stated, mutually and simultaneously expressed that regret and apologized to each other. As a gentleman and a man of honor Mr. McLaxx felt satisfied county. They had, as he had stated, mutually and simultaneously expressed that regret and apologized to each other. As a gentleman and a man of honor Mr. McLang felt satisfied that this was the proper mode of settling the affair in cases where nothing but mutual friendship and good will had previously existed between the parties.

Mr. JONES repeated what he had already stated, that, up to the moment when the collision had been already stated.

o the moment when the collision had taken place, such an occurrence had been wholly unexpected on his part. As an indignity to the House and as a violation of its order, he deeply regretted it; and he regretted it equally on account of the individual gentlemen with whom the difficulty had occurred; in token of which he here tendered him his hand.

[Applause from the House and galleries. The CHAIR called to order.]

Mr. HARALSON said he accepted the gentleman's hand, and regretted most sincerely what had happened under a momentary irritation; and he regretted it the more because between the gentleman from Tennèssee and himself there had always existed the utmost kindness and friendship. and he met him now in a spirit of mutual respect. Mr. H. was perfectly willing, however, that the House should do whatever it might deem necessary for the vindication of its own character and dignity. Before sitting down he would again say that his feelings toward his friend from Tennessee

were just the same as ever.

Mr. THOMPSON, of Mississippi, said he was entirely atisfied with what had just been stated by both the gentle men implicated in this unpleasant affair, and he rejoiced that the resolution he had offered had led to this making up beween them; and if no objection should be made he ling to withdraw his resolution

Some faint expressions of objection were heard in remote uarters of the House.]
Mr. T. said, as he heard no gentleman object, he withdrew is resolution.

Several gentlemen here rose and said, "I object."

Mr. THOMPSON said he felt assured there could be no general objection—it could not go beyond some three or four gentlemen: he would, therefore, take the responsibility of Mr. INGE moved to adjourn. Lost.

Mr. FULTON moved that the House again resolve itself into Committee of the Whole, and resume the consider of private bills. Mr. GIDDINGS said he rose to a question of privilege,

but as he saw a gentleman from Massachusetts who had pro-bably risen for the same purpose, he would yield to him. Mr. HUDSON said he was not certain whether the resolu-tion offered by the gentleman from Mississippi (Мг. Тими-

on) was withdrawn or not.

Mr. McLANE. It is not withdrawn: the mover cannot rithdraw it—it is in possession of the House.

Mr. HUDSON. Then am I to understand that the resolu-

on is pending?

The CHAIR, The resolution is withdrawn: it has not en acted on, and is still within the power of the mover.

Mr. THOMPSON said he had had no wish to withdraw

ne resolution if gentlemen were unwilling; and he would, nerefore, re-move it and let it remain before the House. Mr. HUDSON observed that he had been about to say that while he had no personal feeling in this matter, and no desire that any unusual course should be adopted in regard to it, he believed the course proposed by the gentleman from Mississip-pi was the usual course, and as such he hoped it would not pi was the usual course, and as such he hoped it would not be objected to. If, as it sometimes happened in matters of this kind, the entire blame rested with one of the parties, while none whatever attached itself to the other, and the House dismissed the matter so without further inquiry, injus-tice might be done and blame left to rest where it did not justly belong. It was therefore due to the parties concerned that a committee should be appointed, who should investigate the matter coolly and dispassionately; and some ten days hence, when all feeling had measurably subsided, make a re-port of the facts to the House, and recommend such mea-

port of the facts to the House, and recommend such measures as it would be proper for the House to adopt in view of all the circumstances. Mr. H. had witnessed several of these Mr. BEDINGER here rose and insisted that the gentleman was out of order. The resolution had been withdrawn, and the Chair had so pronounced. The gentleman was speaking to a resolution not before the House. The CHAIR stated that the gentleman from Mississippi

Mr. HUDSON resumed. And though, in one of them, the

parties engaged had made a prompt and humble confession to the House, and had apologized in the fullest manner to all the House, and had apologized in the fullest manner to all concerned, yet a committee of investigation had nevertheless been appointed. Now, as a friend to both the gentlemen implicated on the present occasion—and he believed he might say that gentlemen generally on his own side of the House were sincerely the friends of both—he thought that the usual mode of proceeding had better be adopted. Let a committee be appointed, and let them recommend the proper steps to be taken. If in their judgment some new rule could advantageously be adopted to prevent the like occurrences in future, it would be proper to include that in their report to the House.

Mr. STEPHENS said he was entirely opposed to the adoption of the resolution. He had been here now fift some years,

tion of the resolution. He had been here now for some years, and in that time he had witnessed several scenes approxima-ting to that which had now occurred; but he had never seen any good, nor did he expect ever to see any, grow out appointment of investigating committees to report on the facts of the case. He did not believe that any committee could report the facts, all the facts, with the various shades of difference in the bearings of one upon the other. The two gentlemen here were personal friends. Of the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. HARALSON) every one would testify that there was not a more pacific or a more uniformly decorous and or-derly member on the floor. And the same might with truth be said of the gentleman from Tennessec. He neither knew nor had he ever seen any thing to the contrary in that gentle-man. But all men were liable to be betrayed by a gust of sudden passion, and to act without caution

But why, after both these gentlemen had made such an ample apology to the House, and had in its presence become reconciled to each other, should any committee be appointed to tell the House the cause of the quarrel? Mr. S. did not care what it was; he did not want to know what it was; and, above all, he did not desire to see it put on the record of the House, spread out before the country and the world. Let it be buried. He said bury it; he cared not what it was. How would the dignity of the House be promoted by raking up the causes of this momentary difficulty between two gen-tlemen who had always been good friends, and were now good friends again? The committee would call up members be-fore them, and one gentleman would tell the story one way and another another way, and no two would ever tell it alike: while perhaps the very process of examination would give rise to new difficulties of the like sort. The dignity of the House required no such thing. He moved to lay the resolution on the table.

The question being put, the Chair could not decide which

nide had it; and a count being called for—
Mr. STEPHENS withdrew his motion.
Mr. DUER observed that he had had but little practical equaintance with the House, and therefore he could not say from experience whether investigating committees, in cases of this kind, had been productive of good or not; but he thought that the appointment of such a committee in this case, if it did no other good, would at least serve to show that the House did not regard an occurrence such as that which had now happened in its presence as a matter to be passed over merely because the parties who had been engaged were satisfied. The gentleman from Georgia seemed to consider the matter as merely a question between those two gentlemen; but it was far otherwise. The question was, whether it comported with the dignity of the House to suffer such things to pass without its notice. To do so would be virtually to say to its members, Gentlemen, you may engage in personal rencontres as often as you like, if you will only make spolegies enough

afterward.

It is objected that to appoint a committee will be to give publicity to the quartels of members. But that would give them no greater publicity: the papers would take care of that.

Mr. D. had no feeling in this matter. The occurrence was one which did not reflect on the personal character of the gentlemen involved. Any gentleman might in an unguarded moment be overcome by a gust of passion. It was not to punish these gentlemen Mr. D. was concerned; but he thought it due to the House that something should be done. Was this thing to go on forever? Mr. D. looked to the future; he desired a committee to report a resolution or propose a rule he desired a committee to report a resolution or propose a rule of the House that for the future gentlemen who should engage